



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

number of times on the summit of Spruce Knob (4,860 feet alt.), June 19-22. While our party was encamped near this highest elevation in West Virginia we hoped to find this species breeding, but failed to do so.

Junco hyemalis carolinensis.— I find this note concerning the Carolina Junco, made while on the summit of Spruce Knob. "Nest of Carolina Junco, under edge of stone; lined well with dry grasses; in bed of blooming *Cornus canadensis*; four eggs." All nests found on the almost bare top of this mountain were similarly placed under the edge of protecting rocks.

Oporornis philadelphia.— At the edge of an old 'burning' near the summit of Spruce Knob, Mourning Warblers were seen. As we came down the mountain on the afternoon of June 19, we found old birds feeding their young. The rich song of this species was heard almost constantly on some parts of this mountain. An adult male was taken as it sang on the border of a large tract of rather dwarfed black spruce trees near the top of the knob. I have never seen this warbler in any other part of the Alleghenies in the breeding season.

Thryomanes bewickii.— Bewick's Wren is the common 'house' Wren of western, southern, central and northern West Virginia. This species is exceedingly common in many sections in the central part of the State, and by no means rare in any of that large region mentioned above. As one goes eastward from the interior of the State, he finds, near the summit of the Alleghenies, that *Troglodytes aëdon* replaces this species. At Horton, on June 16, four species of wrens — Carolina Wren, Bewick's Wren, Winter Wren, and House Wren — were all heard in full song.

Regulus satrapa.— I took an adult male Golden-crested Kinglet on top of Spruce Knob on June 18. Two of these birds were flying about in the tree-tops.

Hylocichla fuscescens.— On an old fallen spruce log, half-hidden by branches of hemlock and Allegheny Menziesia, at the foot of Spruce Knob, we found a nest of the Wilson's Thrush. On June 20 it contained four eggs. I found this species in abundance in many of the higher sections of the State while on my trip to the mountains in the middle of last June.

Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii.— A nest of the Olive-backed Thrush was found in the top of a little spruce, on June 19, near the top of Spruce Knob. It contained one young bird and three eggs. I saw several birds of this species near the same place. It seems that this nest of mine makes the most southern record of the breeding of the Olive-backed Thrush.—
EARLE A. BROOKS, *Weston, W. Va.*

Colorado Notes.— **Cyanocitta cristata.** BLUE JAY.— Mr. B. G. Voigt informed me a short time before his death that a Blue Jay, which I examined, had been killed by him half a mile east of Limon, Colorado, in October, 1898. Mr. H. G. Smith's note on this species published in 'The Auk' (Vol. XXII, pp. 81, 82) was taken at Wray, Colorado, just over the Nebraska line. Wray is 165 miles a little north of east of Denver on the

C. B. and Q. Ry., and Limon is 90 miles at about the same angle south of east of Denver on the U. P. Ry. This brings the little thief that stole hazelnuts which I, year after year in my boyhood days, gathered and spread upon the woodshed roof to dry, 75 miles closer to my present home: and I wonder if the little tormentor is following me here to steal the hazelnuts that I purchase in the Denver market. I wish that I might calculate his westward progress, but I cannot, for this Blue Jay at Limon was killed four years before those were observed at Wray.

***Aechmophorus occidentalis*.** WESTERN GREBE.—I have in my collection a skin of one of these birds taken Nov. 9, 1902, at Citizens' Lake, west of Fort Logan and a few miles southwest of Denver, Colorado. Mr. H. G. Smith reports (Nidologist, III, 1896, p. 48) three of this species for Colorado, and Mr. W. W. Cooke also reports (Birds of Colo., p. 191) three of this species for this State. There are no other records for our State as far as the writer knows.

***Prozana carolina*.** SORA RAIL.—Sept. 2, 1903, I found dead on the surface of the ice near the terminal moraine of Arapahoe Glacier a bird of this species in a rather bad state of decomposition. The altitude of Arapahoe Peak (Bull. 274, U. S. Geol. Surv. p. 139) is 13,500 feet, and the place on Arapahoe Glacier, which lies at the foot of Arapahoe Peak, where the bird was found is perhaps 1000 feet less in altitude.

I desire to ask Mr. W. W. Cooke, or anyone else who is studying bird migrations, whether it is usual for birds of the rail group to migrate at such an altitude. This is about 3,500 feet higher than is indicated in the note by Mr. Cooke (Birds of Colo., p. 199), where he says that it "breeds from Middle Park up the Blue River to about 9,000 feet." If it breeds at such an altitude, I would expect it to move down nearer the plains before starting on its southern flight. Possibly we may yet find it breeding at the lakes below Arapahoe Glacier, but thus for neither Judge Junius Henderson of Boulder, Dr. W. H. Bergtold of Denver nor I, all of whom together studied the birds of that vicinity, have found a living specimen there.—A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colorado*.

Notes of Occurrence and Nesting of Certain Species additional to the 'Birds of Colorado.'¹—***Gallinago delicata*.** WILSON'S SNIBE.—Has been found nesting with regularity for the past five years, and in fair numbers, about the marshes and farming region of a locality in Boulder County, ten miles northeast of Boulder City.

***Callipepla squamata*.** SCALED PARTRIDGE.—An abundant resident the year round throughout the farming region on both sides of the Arkansas River, from Pueblo east to the Colorado-Kansas State line; there is scarcely a farm that does not have from one to three flocks about the

¹ The Birds of Colorado, by W. W. Cooke. March, 1897. Further notes on the Birds of Colorado, by W. W. Cooke, an appendix, to the above, March, 1898, and a Second Appendix to the Birds of Colorado, by W. W. Cooke, May, 1900.